Attempted Reconneissance by Kilpatrick's Cavalry.

Another Severe Conicst and All Again Forced to Give Way.

A Considerable Number of Prisoners Made by the Rebels.

Spirited Dash by a Detachment of Our Cavairy.

NEARLY ALL OUR PRISONERS RECAPTURED.

Our Entire Force Then Pushed Back.

Beavy Firing Heard and the Contest Probably Resumed.

Speculations as to the Rebels' Intentions.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11, 1863. Your correspondent J. E., with the Army of the Po tomac forwards the following account of the affair on the 'dapidan yesterday: HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Oct. 11, 1863.

A few days ago our pickets on the Rapidan had their suspicions excited that the Rebels on their front were mpting some variation of the old programme, and Gen. Kilpatrick was accordingly sent out to make a ree. His cavalry was supported by the 120th New-York, 115th Penn., and 6th N. J., with two sections of Clark's Battery, all the infantry and artillery being commanded by Col. Burling, 6th N. J. Gen. Kilpatrick proceeded to the extreme right of our army as

far as James City.

Yesterday morning about daybreak, the cavalry pick ets of the 5th New-York and of a Michigan regiment. in all about four companies, which, together with the 120th, numbering 200 men, commanded by Capt. Lock wood, were in advance of the main body some three or four miles, and perhaps half-way between James City and Madison Court-House, brought information that four Rebel brigades of cavalry were crossing Robertson river at Russell's Ford, on our right flank. Captain Lockwood threw his little force into a piece of woods, and gailantly essayed to check them. Our cavalry, however were so overwhelmingly outnumbered, that they made no stand, and their retreat, and the narrowness of the piece of woods, left the infantry flanks ex-

The little band was at once turned, the Rebels calling out to them to surrender. But Capt. Lockwood de disputing every inch of the enemy's advance, till he men taken prisoners. Directly that our cavalry retired, the enemy's cavalry closely clung to him, and as soon as he himself retired from the woods, he lost the only advantage he had to offset against such terrible odds. This handful of men, diminishing every step, fell back behind a rail fence and from it poured such a voiley to be tween three and five thousand.

The importance to Rosecrass of this line of railway, is the very resson why the Richels will make extraor-linery efforts to destroy it by burning bridges, and possibly by occupying with a considerable force Murresboro this morning. Our force there is said to suffer the seal of the four three seals that shift is not thought the four three seals are three and five thousand.

The importance to Rosecrass of this line of railway is the very resson why the Richels will make extraor-linery efforts to destroy it by burning bridges, and possibly by occupying with a considerable force Murresboro this morning. Our force the reached the vicinty of the main body. He lost 18 or 20

couple of squadrons of his cavalry, and maneuvered about in open field to entice them out of the woods to engage him, and also sent two squadrons of Gen. Custis's cavalry on the same mission, all was in vain. They would not come again. They fired fifteen or twenty shots from a couple of guns, but without effect. The 120th New-York lost in killed, wounded, and missing 100 men-half the entire number. Gen. Kilpatrick complimented the regiment on their bravery and the service rendered in holding the enemy in check long enough to give the main force ample time to prepare to

To the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Oct. 11, 1863. A letter from the Headquarters of the Army

infantry. Our entire force were then pushed back toward Calpepper, skirmishing on the way and contesting every foot of the ground. Heavy firing in the afternoon indicates that the contest had been renewed. Our signal station on the top of Thoroughfare Mountain was nearly out off, but the entire party, with their property, escaped.

It appears to be ignerally believed that the main body of Gen. A. P. Hill's corps has passed from the left to the right of our front, pursuing an about 150 or 20 of the expectation, that even though the Rebels may have closed the route from Nashville to Chattanoga, it will expect the Constitution of the Rebels may have closed the route from Nashville to Chattanoga, it will now account to Constitute of the property of the ground. Heavy firing in the afternoon indicates that the contest had been renewed. When we consider that Jeff. Davis has been carried on by a consider that Jeff. Davis has boasted that the would anatch Eastern Tennessas from Union occupation, the contingencies to which I have destinate of corn, hay, fodder, &c.

To hesiage P.

body of Gen. A. P. Hill's corps has passed from the left to the right of our front, pursuing an obscure route near the Blue Ridge, intending to make a demonstration on our right rear, for the purpose of cutting off our railroad communication. Measures are progressing to give him a fitting reception in that quarter; but should the Richel movement be simply a ruse to cover a heavy attack on our front, we are prepared for it, as the ground has been cleared of everything calculated to embarrass a general and vigorous battle on our front.

The advance of Gen. Hill's corps probably commenced moving from Madison Court House Thursday morning, and by this time is between Gourdoine Fork and Astharis River.

It was positively stated yeaterday morning that the life was positively stated yeaterday morning the Newscanning that the prove an effective "counter irritant?"

C. D. B.

s River.

It was positively stated yesterday morning that the abel cavalry and infantry were upon the Sperryville

and Cuipepper pike.

On Friday some guerrillas were seen on Pony Mountain, three miles south-east of Cuipepper, and are reported to have been secreted in Devil's Den. a cave in the mountain. A citizen, who was required to conduct the mountain. A citizen, while to find it, and under the track for some distance near Christiana, some fen miles bear that he purposely middly our party, he has keep further on the route to Stevenson and Chattanages, good

## New-Yor



NEW-YORK DAHLY TRIBUNE, HONDAY, OCTORER 12, 1868

Vol. XXIII....No. 7,027.

Our Cavalry Fall Back Upon Our Infantry MOST ENCOURAGING REPORTS RECEIVED.

A FIGHT NEAR SHELBYVILLE

THE ENEMY THOROUGHLY WHIPPED.

OVER 100 DEAD LEFT ON THE FIELD.

Repaired-Telegraph

FAILURE OF BRAGG'S BOMBARDMENT.

The Republican Extra says Government has recived dispatches, dated Chattaneoga, Oct. 9, and from flicers on duty at his headquarters; also official dispatches from Nashville, all containing reports most enouraging for the national cause.

The forces under Gen. Mitchell overtook the Robel cavalry on the 6th inst. below Shelbyville, and a battle immediately) ensued, resulting in a complete rout of the enemy, who did not stop for their wounded.

Over 100 of the Rebels were left dead on the field, and also a large number of wounded. Gen. Mitchell sent a force after the flying Rebels,

who fled, panie-stricken, that being the only means of escaping the great military cordon established by Gen. Rosecrans. The railroads, torn up by the raiders, have been re-

paired. Telegraphic communication is reëstablished.

The sacking of Shelbyville was as cowardly and dis graceful to the Rebel arms as was that of Lawrence. We had neither forces nor stores there. The inhabitants, many of them Secessionists, were robbed and had

their houses burned. They were without protection, hence the disgrace to the cowards who made such an namilitary assault upon them. Bragg's bombardment of Chattanooga was a complete failure, in so far as any damage whatever was done to our defenses or to our gallant troops. A few women and children in the city were frightened, as might be

expected, and a few dwelling houses were burned.

The Rebels Endeavor to Cut off the Line of Communication-Rumors from Murfreesboro-Transportation of Supplies Telegraph Connection with Chattanooga -Increase of Rosecrans's Forces-Forces under Bragg.

From Our Special Correspondent. NASSIVILLE. October 5, 1863. That the Rebels are endeavoring to cut off the line of communication between Rosecrans at Chattanooga and his base of supplies at Nashville, or, more properly, Louisville, there can be no doubt. The small Union force left at McMinnville was insufficient to hold Onton force left at McMinnville was insufficient to hold it, and the occupation of that place by the Rebels not only cut a ryute leading to the Mississippi, from whence the Rebels doubtiess concluded rrefunfocements might be sent, but it heralded their approach to the more import-ant railway line from Nashville to Chattanooga, which when cut would, for the time, at least, isolate Rose-crans.

To-day we have a variety or runners from Murfrees, boro, 32 miles from this city, some of which represen here, 32 miles from this city, some of which represent that that important point has also been occupied by the Rebels, thus cutting off all communication with Rose

at stop with outling the line between Nashville and Chattanoga. The Louisville and Nashville Road is not free from danger. Even during the last week guerrilla bands appeared at different points on that road, and committee the depredations. The burning of one or two very important bridges, which are guarded but by a limited force, would seem not to be a difficult matter. The destruction of certain structures, already once destroyed, would, under the most favorable circumstances came a protracted interruption and isolate Nashville, and a protracted interruption of this line between Louisville and with extraordinary difficulties.

This, no doubt, is the least that is contemplated by the present operations of the Rebels, and, within the boats, and for the past two years this accommodation with extraordinary difficulties.

This, no doubt, is the least that is contemplated by the present operations of the Rebels, and, within the boats and for the past two years this accommodation his between the points of the coast. Should this be the coast, no doubt intending a banding at the first favorable moment. He may endeavor to retrieve his leaving for Baitimore, a clerk in the Old Point Post Office was sent by the Postmaster and took possession of the ewas sent by the Postmaster and took possession is a protracted interruption of cities and the relief form his troops at these points as chearing a report as the world in the letter-boxes of the boat, and thereby detaining the letter-boxes of the boat, and thereby detaining the letters 28 hours.

This was done without any notice being given, and with extraordinary difficulties.

This was done without any notice being given, and with extraordinary difficulties.

This was done without any notice being given, and with extraordinary difficulties.

This was done without any notice being given, and the boats as mail agent upon these boats, and for the post of the empty of the const. It does not be coast. Should any of the forts on the thorse of the world in the letter-boxes of the bo

From Our Special Correspondent.

Yesterday the Rebels destroyed a bridge a bord distance beyond Murfreesbore, and tere up the hort distance beyond Murfreesbore, and tere up the

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1863.

well the entire line of road from Nashville to Stevensor is guarded. I think no great uneasiness need be felt of this score, however, since the entire corps of Gen. Slo

Louisville, Friday, Oct. 9, 1863, Gen. Crook, commanding a brigade of cavalry, twelve miles beyond Franklin, yesterday afternoon came up with a portion of Wharton's Rebel

Sharp fighting ensued, the result of which was 123 Rebeis kiled and wounded, 360 taken prisoners, and 4

pieces of cannon captured. The Releis are in full retreat, and our forces are pursuing. No casualties to the Unionists are reported. The telegraph to Chattanooga has been working since

yesterday The railroad, it is reported, will be in runsing order to-morrow to Bridgeport. No Relei prisoners are confined in Louisville except Dick McJann and thirty of his men.

OPERATIONS IN KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

Rebel Raid into Shelbyville, Waldron's Ridge, and McMinnville - Reported Capture of Union Soldiers and Supplies-Union Success at Lebanon, Ky. LOUISVILLE, Friday, Oct. 9, 1863.

Our Nashville correspondent says that but three buildings were burned by the Rebels at Shelby -the Court-House and two other houses. The town was plundered throughout, and some 1,500 prisoners are reported captured, which is doubtful.

Major Lester, of the 4th Confederate Cavalry, cap tured Capt. Smith, of Gen. Sheridan's staff; 257 wag ens, including 15 sutlers' wagons, and 487 men, at Waldron's Rilge. Five hundred and eighty-seven men were captured at McMinnville.

Guerrillas are reported on the Louisville Road, Fears are entertained that Gallatin or vicinity will be attacked. It is reported that Belton has been promoted to be a Major General in the Rebel service.

Reports prevail in this city of an engagement and Union success at Lebanon, Ky., but the particulars cannot be precured to-night.

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

The Situation at Chattanooga-Magruder's Report of the Sabine Pass Affair-Jeff. Davis on Rebel Finances and bis

The Richmond Sentinel of the 8th contains the

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

THOM THE SOUTHWEST.

Missionary Ringe, via Chicamauga, Oct. 4.

Another day of quiet. The Vankees are still working on their outer lines.

There is no doubt that Rosecrans has been reënforced, the sandher long line of tents visible this morning.

Gen. Adams is still in the hands of the enemy. He will be exchanged as soon as he can bear removal. The weather here it dear and cook.

THE NABINE PASS AFFAIR.

HEADGLAITER DISTRICT OF TRIAS, NEW MEXICO.)

THE SABINE PASS APPAIR.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TRIAS, New MEXICO. 
HOUSTON, TEAS, Sept. 9, 1803.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. — — I. The MajorGeneral commanding has the satisfaction of announcing
to the army a brilliant victory, won by the little garrison of Sabine Pass against the fleet of the enemy. Attacked by five grinboats, the fort, mounting but three
grass of small caliber, and manned by the Davis Guards.
Lieut. B. M. Howling, assisted by Lieut. Smith of the
engineers, supported by about 200 men—the whole under the command of Capt. F. H. Odlum—steadily resisted their fire, and at hist forced the surrender of the
two grabouts Clifton and Sachem, badly etipping an
other, which, with the others, escaped over the bar.
The result of this gailant achievement is the capture of
two fine gunboats, 15 heavy guns, over 200 prisoners two fine gunboats, is heavy guns, over 200 prisoners, among them the Commodors of the feet—and over 50 of the enemy killed and wounded; while not a man was

of the Potomas says: For two or three days past the meany have been concentrating a heavy force around Madison Court-House, and on Friday night and Saturday morning they moved out of town in a northwardly discretion. A division of infantity, a large body of examing and considerable artillery, were occasionally seen by our signal men through epoings in the forests, which generally conceal the road. The object of the move ment could not at that time be determined.

Yesterday evening reports from the front represented that early in the morning once of Gen. Right rich and the word of the morning one of Gen. Right rich and the word at the morning one of Gen. Right rich and the word at the morning one of Gen. Right rich and the word at the morning one of Gen. Right rich and the word at the morning one of Gen. Right rich and the word at the morning one of Gen. Right rich and the word of the spirits were transported by a bond of Rebel homewait with the morning one of Gen. Right rich and the word of the spirits were warped by a bond of Rebel homewait with the morning one of Gen. Right rich and the word of the spirits were warped by a bond of Rebel homewait with the morning one of Gen. Right rich and the word of the spirits were warped by a bond of Rebel homewait with the morning one of Gen. Right rich and the word of the spirits were warped by a bond of Rebel homewait with the morning one of Gen. Right rich and the word of the spirits were warped by a bond of Rebel homewait with the morning of the spirits with the spirits were were word warped by a bond of Rebel homewait with the commonly large and the spirits of the spirits with the spirits were warped by a bond of Rebel homewait with the spirits with the spirits were warped by a bond of Rebel homewait with the spirits were warped by a bond of Rebel homewait with the spirits with the s

I trust, therefore, that you will continue your until their good effect becomes apparent everywh Please accept my thanks for the comforting your patriotic letter. It is a relief to receive

tatoes, \$1.50 for Irish potatoes; tomatoes, 50c. \$\Phi\$ qt.; peas, \$75c.; cranherries, \$1.50 per quart; butter, \$4 to \$1.50 \$\Phi\$ to, eggs, \$2.82 \$50; bacon, \$2.50 to \$2.75 to \$2.75 to, \$2.75 to,

PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE REBEL WHARTON WHIPPED. THE CAPTURE OF GEN. BLUNT'S ESCORT

More Horrible Brutality by Quantrell.

St. Louis, Saturday, Oct. 10, 1863.

the particulars of the attack on Gen. Blunt and his es- leave of absence. cort below Fort Scott. He was attacked by 300 Rebels Major Curtis, son of Gen. Curtis, was thrown from

prisoner. Lieut. Pond's camp was attacked about the same time. Four men were killed and three wounded. low Fort Scott, took command of them and started in pursuit of Quantrell. Lieut. Foot, af the 3d Missouri,

Capt. Todd. Quantrell's Adjutant, came to Pond's amp, and asked for an exchange of prisoners. He said a number of Rebels were wounded, among them Col. Sheller.

Quantrell's force came from Cowskin Prairie, Mc Donald County, Missouri.

A letter from Fort Scott, 8th, says a Rebel force burned Carthage, Mo., that morning.

Gen. Schoffeld telegraphed to Leavenworth that from

000 to 8,000 Rebels, under Quantrell, Coffey, Gordon, and Hunter, were marching on Fort Scott, and the destroyed of destroyed of the destroyed of Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, Friday, Oct. 9, 1863. I have received the following additional particulars concerning the attack:

The General was in advance of the wagons, and whi waiting for them in the vicinity of Round's Camps, he noticed a body of 100 men advancing in line, who, being dressed in our uniform, he at first supposed belonged to Pond's command, on drill, while at the same time he had some suspicion that they were Rebels. He had the escort formed in line, and the band and wagons ordered to the rear, while be advanced toward them,

He had proceeded but a short distance when they fired on him. At the same time he heard firing in Pond's command. As he turned to give the order to fire, he discovered the entire escort running from him. Seeing our men break, the enemy charged, followed by about 200 others from the timber. With the assistance of Major Curtis, the General endeavored to halt and rally the escort, but only succeeded in detaining fifteen

He followed them until they formed in force, when he could ascertain the fate of the escort and of Pond's command. With a force of nine men he kept firing on their rear until they moved south, where he joined Pond's command, which he found safe, with the exception of a small loss in killed and wounded.

PROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune WASHINGTON, Oct. 11, 1863, THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY TO THE MISSOURI-KAN-

SAS DELEGATION. The Reply of the President to the addresses of the Missouri-Kansas delegation is again postpougd. The President having received a communication from a member of the Cabinet, whose sympathy with the wishes of the Delegation is well known, has reserved his decision a few days longer, and withdrawn the doc vesterday, from the hands of the copyist. Mr. Drake, the last remaining member of the Missouri delegation left Washington last night.

THE CASE OF GEN. MILROY.

Certain false and injurious statements, respecting the results of the Court of Inquiry, which investigated the circumstances attending the evacuation this morning. of Winchester by Gen. Milroy, having been published. Part of Wheeler's cavalry burned the bridge at Cowit is proper to state so much of the truth as can be ascertained prior to the official promulgation of the proceedings in the case which are still awaiting the consideration of the President. It is understood that Judge Advocate General Holt's review of the evidence Milroy from blame either in delaying to withdraw from track in the tunnel. Winchester or in the conduct of the retreat, when the necessity to withdraw became imperative, the fault in the former case lying with Gen. Milroy's superiors. and in the latter with his subordinates. It seems that the latest order received before the catastrophe from Gen. Schenck, whose department embraced Winchester. while enjoining upon Gen. Milroy to make all preparations for departure, expressly forbade him withdraw his forces " until further orders," This order, dated on the morning of the very day on which Winchester was attacked by Ewell, was accompanied by a telegram from Gen. Halleck to Gen Schenck, speaking of Harper's Ferry as "the important place." Winchester as "a place of no importance," and adding that only enough men should be kept at the lat ter point for " a lookout," while the main force "should be withdrawn." Gen. Schenck having, however, re garded this telegram as advisory, not imperative, and having officially disregarded its suggestion by for bidding Gen. Milroy to withdraw "till further orders," the latter had no alternative but to obey his immediat superior, particularly as he himself had never received any direct orders from Gen. Halleck, nor any intimation from any quarter, until it was too late, that an over whelming Robel column was marching up the valley unchecked by the Army of the Potomac. Gen. Schenck is, as we understand, censured in Col. Colt's review for not following Gen. Halleck's advice, and surprise is expressed that the authorities at Washington should have remained so long ignorant of the danger which menaced Winchester. The disasters which befel the com-mand after it was forced to evacuate Winchester, are attributed, in the main, either to causes beyond the control of the commanding officer, or to the failure, at a critical moment, of Col. McReynolds (who is to be Court Martialed) to obey Gen, Milroy's orders, the consequences of which disobedience were exceedingly Hon. James M. Scovel and others.

PREEDOM IN LOUISIANA.

Gentlemen recently from New-Orleans prodiet that Loyal Louisiana will meet in convention next December, and adopt a Free State Constitution, under which to resume her relations with the Union.

THE NOVEMBER COUPONS OF FIVE-TWENTY BONDS. All suggestions that the payment of the November coupons of the 5-20 bends will be anticipated are unfounded. They will be promptly paid on the day extensive coal deposits have been discovered, besides they fall due.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM NEW-ORLEANS

Gen. Herron's Expedition Above Port

DISASTER TO THE ADVANCE GUARD.

The Whole Command Obliged to Surrender.

the Main Body.

THE TEXAS OVERLAND EXPEDITION.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS IN PROGRESS.

The steamship Evening Star, Capt. Bell, from New-Orleans Oct. 4, with three days later news, arrived on Saturday. We are indebted to Purser Field for the prompt delivery of our correspo

Among the passengers by the Evening Star is the gallant Major Gen. Herron, the old commander of the The Democrat's (Leavenworth) special gives Army of the Frontier, who comes North on a brief

Information has been received from Gen. Rerron's in Union uniform, near the encampment of Lieut. expedition to Morganza, a few miles above Port Had-Pond. His escort broke, and out of 100 men 78 were son, to clear out the guerrillas in that section of country. killed-all shot through the head, evidently after they | The force was composed of the Second Division of the Thirteenth Army Corps. The enemy was found in good position on the of posite side of the Atchafalaya, and is his horse, and was found with a bullet-hole through his was thought advisable to throw up intrenchments. In head. He was undoubtedly murdered after being taken the meantime Lieut. Col. Leake of the Twentieth Iowa, was ordered to proceed some five or six miles in advance. He was accompanied by portions of the 19th Gen. Blunt escaped, and meeting reënforcements be Iowa and 26th Indiana, together with 150 cavalry and a section of artillery. Early on the succeeding morning the whole Rebel force, consisting of Greene's, Morton's, and Major's brigades succeeded in getting between Col Leake's command and our main body. A sharp fight of nearly half an hour ensued, when Col. Leake's command, being nearly surrounded, was obliged to sur render. Our main body was moved up as rapidly as ossible, and as soon as they appeared in sight, the Rebels retreated in haste. At last accounts they were between the Mississippi and the Atchafaiya rivers, and it was thought they would be compelled to leave their prisoners and artillery, if they attempt to cross the Mississippl. A portion of the village of Morganza was destroyed by our troops to secure good range for our

D'AFRIQUE.
HRADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULP.
NEW ORLHANS, Sept. 22, 1863.
GENERAL ORDERS, No. 72.—The Command

By command of Maj.-Gen. BANKS.

O. NORMAN LIEBER, A. A. A. General.

Important Movements in the Field-Our Advance Acress the Teche. From Our Special Correspondent.

BRASHEAR CITY, Oct. 2, 1863. I arrived here yesterday, after a hurried trip by the steamship George Peabody from New-York. The greatest activity in military affairs is plainly discern-by the next steamer. - datails of important movements

The main body of our forces are already encamped beyond the Atchafalaya, while our advance to-day crossed the Bayou Techè. Gen. Franklin is at presen in command of the expedition. His headquarters are at Camp Bisland. Gen. Weitzel holds the advance.

A rumor has obtained general circulation that Gen. Herron's forces are at Morganza, on the Mississippi, and that the General, at his own request, has been re lieved by Gen. Dana. Gen. Ord is at Carrollton Prudence dictates brevity. To-day I go to the front-

The War in the South-West.

C. A. A.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 10. A fight, it is reported, occurred yesterday at Farmingham, not Franklin. Miller's Federal brigade was engaged, and one regiment of mounted infantry and

the 2d Kentneky cavalry. night, near Farmington. The Rebels lost heavily in killed and wounded. We captured over 300 prisoners and a battery. Union loss, 29 killed and 150 w Among the killed was Col. Momol of the 123d Illinois. The first train for Bridgeport since the Rebel raid left

ans's Station, four miles below Dechard, Friday night, It will be restored by Monday.

No authentic reports of fighting at Chattanooga have

been received to-day.

It is rumored on the street that the Rebels attempted. which the court was authorized to report, not to pro-nounce an opinion, super, entirely experates General driven off by the Unionists after destroying part of the

Major Helvetti of Gen. Mitchell's Staff is very sick. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 11, 1863.

About 380 Rebel prisoners, captured at McMinnville, have arrived. More are expected to morrow. All is quiet at the front to-day. Telegraphic and railroad communication is uninterrupted. Sr. Louis, Saturday, Oct. 10, 1863.

A small party of Shelby's Rebels came within four miles of California Station, 25 miles west of Jefferson City, this morning, since which time we have no tidings of them. Col. McKissock, Superintendent of the Pacific Rail-

road, arrived at California from Sedalia this evening, and reports that the Rebels burned the bridge near Oberville, the largest structure on the road, west of Jefferson City, and tore up about a mile of the track. The depots at Tipton. Syracuse, Obewille and all water tanks at and between these points were all

Dispatches from Jefferson City say that Shelby burned the town of Cole Camp. Fenton County, and Florence, Morgan County, on his way from Warsaw to the Pacific Railroad. Gen. Brown is in the Rebels rear, and Gen. Totton is in California to-night.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Oct. 10, 1863. Ramors not traceable to any authenticity prevail of the approach of Forrest's Rebel cavalry to the Cumberland River for incursions through Southern

Union Meeting at Pittsburgh.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. PITTSBURGH, Oct. 11, 1863.

A large and enthusiastic meeting for Curtin and the Union was addressed here last night by the

Terrible Accident.

Tenne Haute Ind., Oct. 10, 1863.

A drawbridge across the Wabash gave way to-day, precipitating a drove of cattle, two feams are several persons, into the river. Eight persons are known to be drowned. Some escaped by clinging to the swimming cattle.

Advices have just been received from the

AN HOUR'S FIGHT WITH STUART'S CAVALEY. FROM THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND The consequence is that no train left this morning. SHARP FIGHT NEAR FRANKLIN, KY. FROM THE ARMY OF THE FRONTIER. Rapid Retreat of the Robels on Sight of

CAPTURE OF PRISONERS AND ARTILLERY. Seventy-eight Out of One Hundred Killed.

THE REBELS IN FULL RETREAT, MASSACRE OF THOSE TAKEN PRISONERS.

within four days, the road will commence running cavalry.

within four days, the road will commence running again, and the communication of Resecrans with Nash ville and the rest of the world resumed. Nevertheless, with the best that can be done to protect the road, depredations and interruptions are among the contingencies to be expected. There is, however, no fear of anything like permanent interruption.

The number of Rebels that appeared at McMinnville on Friday last is not known, further than that it was very considerable. Having captured the place, and taken the Union garrison of four or five hundred prisoners, with all their horses, heside much plander, these traphies were committed to a strong gnard, when the main force proceeded elsewhere. They had been gone but a slort time when a force of Union cavality came up, dispersed the Rebel guard, and recaptured our males, no assess and property. It was a brack fight, and a golinnt after on the part of our cavality, whose loss was inconsiderable. There is a large force of Rebel cavalry in Patherford

and is an event foreseen as entering into the purpose o

the Rebels, and is doubtless the first of a series of inter-

ruptions which they will attempt. The success of this

description of tactics will depend, of course, on how

cam will guard the road. By to-morrow Gen. Slocun

will have his men well posted along the line, and as see

as the damages committed by the Rebels have been re-

paired, which will be within a week at furthest, possibly

There is a large force of Rebel cavalry in Ratherford Warren, Coffee, and the other counties through which the Nashville and Chattaneoga road rans, who made their way northward from Brigg's lines, a distance net less than 150 miles. Should it be their plan to proceed further northward to the Nashville and Louisville road, there is no force now in that quarter to interpose serious opposition. The appearance of the Rebels in the neighborhood of Martreesboro was far mere a matter of surprise than would be the cutting of the road between Nashville and Louisville somewhere between Gallatin and Cave City. Between these two places there are

too remote to occasion any concern at present.

When last heard from, Gen. Hooker was at Stevenson, with the circlity miles of the worst route ever traveled by an officer of the Army of the Potomac yet before One thousand negroes are ready to leave this city, t

One thousand negroes are ready to leave this city, to commence the work of completing the North-Western Railroad, which will connect Nashville with the Tennessee River. The track is had almost one half of the distance, leaving between forty and fifty miles to be built. This road would open one of the finest producing regions of the State, which no army has overrun, and in which are treasures of corn and other necessary products, that could be transported to Chatfanooga to be dead of the condition of the control of the distance of the first production of the condition of the control of the control of the control of the condition of the control of the condition o

plies are abundant.

The Tennessee River, at high stages of the water, might float the products of an extensive region to points where they are so much needed, but for the objections which the Rebels might interpose. But the river is not at present havigable within a striking distance, and

which the Rebels might interpose. But the river is not at present havigable within a striking distance, and affords no relief in the present emergency.

The Rebels here have all sorts of rumors, veried any how all unfavorable to the Union cause. Among them to-day is a rumor that Knoxville has been re-taken by the Rebels, a rumor which I can find no one to believe. I do not think that an immediate battle at Chattanoga is expected by the best informed here, but the working out of another kind of Rebel twettes in spots, as I have indicated. They, of expected to the policy will necessitate the comparison of transitions. as I have indicated. They of course see 1995 policy will necessitate the employing of troops to gu long lines of railroads that would otherwise go direct Rosceruns, and enable him to resume the offensive. Within the last week considerable bodies of soldie have presed through this city, and it is supposed the constant of the const

FROM FORTRESS MONROE. The Rebels Unwilling to Exchange our Papers-Georgia Election-The With-

drawal of Mason from England. FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Oct. 9, 1863. The flag-of-truce steamer New-York returned est evening from City Point, in charge of Major John

The Rebels do not appear to feel disposed to return